



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SCIENCE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1921

THE SPIRIT OF INVESTIGATION IN MEDICINE¹

<i>The Spirit of Investigation in Medicine:</i> DR. LEONARD G. ROWNTREE	179
<i>Observations of the Aurora at the Lowell Observatory May 14, 1921:</i> PROFESSOR HENRY NORRIS RUSSELL, DR. V. M. SLIPHER, DR. C. O. LAMPLAND	183
<i>Scientific Events:</i>	
<i>The Production of Fixed Nitrogen; Forestry Legislation; The Harvard School of Public Health</i>	187
<i>Scientific Notes and News</i>	189
<i>University and Educational News</i>	192
<i>Discussion and Correspondence:</i>	
<i>An important but unnamed Radioactive Quantity:</i> DR. N. ERNEST DORSEY. <i>The Value of Tilth in Agriculture:</i> L. S. FRIERSON. <i>Bacteria in the American Permian:</i> DR. ROY L. MOODIE	193
<i>Quotations:</i>	
<i>Scientific Papers</i>	195
<i>Special Articles:</i>	
<i>On the Law of Surface Area in Energy Metabolism:</i> DR. JOHN R. MURLIN. <i>On the Significance of an Experimental Difference with a Probability Table for Large Deviations:</i> PERCY W. COBB. <i>Polarization of Sound:</i> ANDERS BULL.	196
<i>The American Chemical Society:</i> DR. CHARLES L. PARSONS	203

THE first Greek poet of whose personality we are certain, Arctinus of Lesbos (B.C. 770), sharply differentiated medicine and surgery, and held medicine responsible for the advancement of medical science. He relates how Esculapius "endowed one of his sons with nobler gifts than the other; for while to the one, Machaon, he gave skilled hands to draw out darts, make incisions and heal sores and wounds, he placed in the heart of the other, Podilarius, all cunning to find out things invisible and cure that which healed not." How can we, disciples of Podilarius, best proceed in this day and generation to "find out things invisible and cure that which heals not"?

The problem is as old as medicine itself. The story of medical investigation unfolds itself in the history of medicine. Progress comes through ideas. Great investigators have appeared from time to time in medicine. They have contributed new ideas, in the elaboration of which they recorded new observations, recognized new facts, established laws, advanced the art of practise, and thus developed the science of medicine. As time passed the so-called underlying or fundamental sciences evolved, and in turn made fresh opportunities for the medical investigator, but they have taken a large proportion of medical investigators from the field of active practise. Some are still left who are attempting to "find out things invisible" and to solve the ever-present problems of treatment of the sick.

Recently, to further such ends, a national Society for Clinical Investigation was created (1909). According to the constitution the objects of this society are "the cultivation

¹ From The Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minnesota. President's address before The American Society for Clinical Investigation. May 9, 1921.